

## Site 1 Soil Level Delineation - Final

To: Dawn Hayes/LANTDIV

Tom Bass/WVDEP Bruce Beach/USEPA Dave McBride/Alliant Lou Williams/NAVSEA

FROM:

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G. Brett Doerr

DATE:

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This memorandum updates the *Site 1 Soil Sampling* memorandum (September 21, 1998) and finalizes the scope and objectives of the sampling effort, which are threefold. The first objective is to address the question of whether polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) were disposed of at Site 1. The second objective is to better delineate the area of volatile organic carbon (VOC)-contaminated soil above the cleanup level in an effort to more accurately quantify the volume of soil requiring remediation. This information will be used during preparation of the Site 1 Feasibility Study. The third objective is to provide site-specific total organic carbon (TOC) data that will be used in establishing the soil clean-up level for VOCs and finalizing the *Preliminary Remediation Goals for Site 1 Soil and Establishment of Background Conditions* memorandum (October 18, 1996).

Table 1-1 summarizes the number of soil samples and associated analyses selected to satisfy the objectives stated above. Figures 1-1, 1-2, and 1-3 display the proposed sample locations as well as the estimated areas of soil concentrations above preliminary remediation goals (PRGs).

	Table 1-1		
	Soil Sample Analyses		
	Site 1 Soil Level Delineation	n	
	Allegany Ballistics Laborato	ory	
	Rocket Center, West Virgin	nia	
Constituent	Analytical Method	Number of Samples	QA/QC Samples
TCL VOCs	USEPA CLP Organics SOW, OLM03 or latest version	64	0
TCL PCBs	USEPA CLP Organics SOW, OLM03 or latest version	7	5*
TOC	415.2/9060	12	0

<sup>\*</sup> one duplicate (soil), one MS/MSD (soil), one field blank (aqueous), one equipment blank (aqueous)

The following laboratories will be considered for providing analytical services for the Site 1 Soil Level Delineation. The laboratory location and current certification or approval are also listed:

Quanterra Incorporated; North Canton, Ohio; current Naval Facilities Engineering Service Center (NFESC) approval and current EPA contract laboratory program (CLP) certification

CEIMIC Corporation; Narragansett, Rhode Island; current NFESC approval and EPA CLP certification

Envirosystems; Columbia, Maryland; current EPA CLP certification and current Army Corps of Engineers certification

In addition, the analytical method for TCL PCBs used by each laboratory achieves a detection limit below the minimum residential risk-based concentration (RBC) of PCBs in soil of 0.32 mg/kg. The standard detection limit for PCBs under the method listed in Table 1-1 is 0.033 mg/kg. This detection limit may change with increasing moisture content.

Background information on Site 1 and soil sampling rationale are presented in the Work Plan for the Focused Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study for Site 1 at the Allegany Ballistics Laboratory Superfund Site (October 1994). All Site 1 Soil Level Delineation sampling activities will be conducted in accordance with the Sampling and Analysis Plan for the Focused Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study for Site 1 at the Allegany Ballistics Laboratory Superfund Site (October 1994).

To satisfy the first objective of the sampling effort, seven soil samples will be collected at several Site 1 locations and analyzed for Target Compound List (TCL) PCBs. The samples are located within known or suspected waste disposal areas along the river where previous sampling has indicated the presence of VOCs. Because no documentation exists indicating the use or disposal of PCBs at Site 1, the areas of high soil-VOC concentrations are believed to be the most likely locations to detect PCBs, if present. As shown in figures 1-1 through 1-3, three samples are proposed in the vicinity of the west end of the burning ground, one in the vicinity of the east end of the burning ground, two adjacent to the former drum storage area, and one within the inert burn area. All seven samples will be collected from 0.5 to 1 foot below ground surface (bgs) because it is assumed that if present, the PCBs likely were released to the ground surface and because they are stable compounds which do not readily degrade.

In order to satisfy the second sampling effort objective, a total of 64 samples will be collected from 41 locations for TCL VOC analysis. The proposed sampling locations were selected to be adjacent to the estimated areas above the VOC PRG of 152  $\mu$ g/kg in order to better delineate these areas and volumes of soil potentially requiring remediation. As shown in figures 1-1 through 1-3, surficial soil samples will be collected for VOC analysis from all 41 locations. It is proposed that the surficial samples be collected from 2 to 3 feet bgs because the samples are to be analyzed for volatiles. At 23 of the 41 locations, an additional VOC soil sample will be collected from 4 to 6 feet bgs and at 4 of the locations, a deep soil sample will be collected from 8 to 10 feet bgs.

Twelve soil samples for TOC analysis are proposed for addressing the third objective. The twelve samples will be collected from four locations, as shown in Figure 1-1. The four

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locations were selected from areas anticipated to be close to the cleanup level (i.e., 150 to 200  $\mu g/kg$ ), because these areas will be representative of soil containing the highest levels of VOCs. Three samples will be collected at each location from depths of 1 to 2 feet bgs, 4 to 6 feet bgs, and 8 to 10 feet bgs). The analytical results will be averaged for each borehole to provide a representative TOC value for the vadose zone.

All soil samples for PCBs analysis will be collected using a stainless-steel hand auger. All other soil samples will be collected using direct-push sampling techniques (i.e., Geoprobe®). Dedicated equipment (e.g., acetate liners) and proper decontamination procedures will be employed between sampling locations to ensure generation of representative data.

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